Rhynchospora alba. Douglas and Dudley, August 6.

Juncus bufonius. Apparently common throughout. Seen as far north as Royalston, July 2.

Polygonum hydropiperoides. Sturbridge, July 23; Brookfield, August 20; Dudley, August 27.

Linum Virginianum. Dudley, August 27.

Gerardia purpurea, var. *paupercula*. Brookfield, August 20; Southbridge, September 10. Am inclined to believe that all the *G. purpurea* in Worcester county may be referred to this variety.

Rumex verticillatus, in my former article, should be *R. Britannica*, L., a very similar species. I am indebted to Mr. W. P. Rich for calling my attention to this error, after examining one of my specimens. I have collected it also in Brookfield, August 20.

With a few unimportant exceptions, specimens of the plants mentioned in this article have been examined by Mr. Fernald, and placed in the herbarium of the N. E. Botanical Club.

THE WHITE BLACKBERRY.

Ann Maria Mitchell.

The so-called "white blackberry" is recognized as a distinct variety of blackberry by Prof. L. H. Bailey in his Evolution of our Native Fruits, 1898, where it is given the name of *Rubus nigrobaccus*, var. *albinus* Bailey. In this work he refers to what seems to be the first mention of this plant, where he reports it in American Gardening for 1890 under the name of *Rubus villosus*, var. *albinus* Bailey. Professor Bailey's discovery that the *Rubus villosus* of Aiton is really our common dewberry explains the change in the specific name.

The plant in question is reported by Professor Bailey as occurring in certain localities from New York to Michigan. This summer I found a bush in Hinsdale, New Hampshire, a town in the Connecticut valley. The bush was between three and four feet high, with foliage resembling that of the common high blackberry, but of a lighter green. The ripe berries were of an amber or flesh color, from one-half to three-fourths of an inch in length, sweet and juicy, though hardly so highly flavored as the common blackberries.

Inquiry revealed the fact that the "white blackberry" was known to many of the veteran berry-pickers of the locality, though I heard of no one who had ever seen more than a single bush or who regarded it otherwise than as a curiosity.

The plant which I found grew in a partially cleared woodland which contained an abundance of the common high blackberry, but careful search revealed no other bush of the *albinus* variety. The white berries are reported as having been seen in a mountain pasture two or three miles from where I found this bush and in the adjoining town of Chesterfield.

As I could find no report of any such blackberry in the works of reference which I had at hand, I wrote to Harvard inquiring if any record had been made of them. I was requested to send some of the fruit for preservation at the Botanical Museum at Cambridge, with some of the leaves and stem for use at the Gray Herbarium. The plant was identified as the one described by Professor Bailey as the *albinus* variety of *Rubus nigrobaccus*, but not hitherto reported from New England.

The fruit in alcohol has been deposited on the shelves of the Botanical Museum, and the fruit together with the stem and leaves preserved at the Gray Herbarium. The bush has been carefully marked and effort will be made to secure some of the flowers another season.

ADVENTITIOUS PLANTS OF DROSERA.

Robert G. Leavitt.

(Plate 10.)

The propagation of *Drosera filiformis*, *D. binata* and *D. dichotoma* from cut leaves was noted by Mr. Ames in the September Rhodora. From leaves placed in sphagnum August 5, new plants were first observed August 26. These shoots, the present aspect of which merits a note, have reached a point at which the leaves first produced and those characteristic of the species are seen standing together and offering in the same plantlet marked contrasts, as well as gradations, of form. The peculiarities may be gathered from the accompanying plate.

Figures 1–4 represent, enlarged, the young condition of *D. binata.* In 1 we have a shoot with the first six leaves, all orbicular and indistinguishable except in size from those of *D. rotundifolia* (fig. 6). Leaf 4*a* is rotund, 2 is later and sub-triangular, 3 later still and obreniform, 4*b*, *c* and *d* succeeding forms; *d*, though small, is practically the full character leaf. Fig. 5 represents the first five leaves (enlarged) of *D. filiformis.*